He Knows No Agreement to the Con-

trary-Democrats Cannot Secure

a Majority to Control.

Senator Proctor of Vermont has returned

from an extended hunting trip, and will

soon take up his residence for the coming

session of Congress. Speaking of some of

the problems before the Senate, he said to-

"It seems to me that to a very great de-

gree at least it will be necessary for the re-

publicans to reorganize the Senate. But

standing or correspondence upon that sub-

ject so far as I am aware. I do not under-

stand, as has been suggested in some quar-

ters, that there was an agreement among

the republican Senators at the close of last

session that there should be no reorganiza-

tion of the Senate at this session except by

republican votes. If there was an agres-

ment of that kind I was not a party to it.

The republicans may not care to resume

the responsibility for the reorganization of

as a matter of fact they cannot avoid the consequences of their plurality. The plu-

Democrats Cannot Secure a Majority.

"I certainly do not see how the democrats

can desire or expect to control the Senate

which would make that control effective.

And there is no probability that they will

secure such a majority. The only way in

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

The Annual Report of Surgeon Gen

eral Sternberg for Last Year

The annual report of Gen. Sternberg, sur-

geon general of the army, for the fiscal

year ended June 30, 1895, shows a gratify-

ing record as regards the health of the

army for the calendar year of 1894, which,

taken as a whole, may be said to be the

best annual record ever consolidated from

returns sent in by United States army med-

ical officers. Although the death rate is a

fraction higher than the lowest rate ever

recorded, the other rates are by far lower

than they have ever before been in the his-

tory of our army. The number of admis-

sions to hospitals per 1,000 of mean strength

of the army was only 1,089.73, as compared

with 1,289.04 during the calendar year 1898

and with 1,376.89, the average of the years

The total disbursements for exennses of

The total number of specimens in the Army Medical Museum at the end of the fiscal year was 32,889, of which 623 were received during the year. The museum was

visited during the year by 52,091 persons. The number of patients during the year at the Providence Hospital was 1,190, the average number treated per day having

vious record of every man offering for re-

a view to maintaining a high standard of

sobriety and efficiency. Owing to the abandonment of a number of military posts, a considerable reduction in the num-

ter of privates has taken place during the year. On June 30, 1895, there were only 530, as compared with 585 at the end of the

preceding year.

The prevalence of alcoholism in the army

continues to declire. The food furnished the army is reported as ample in quantity,

varied in kind and well cooked, and the clothing issued has given general satisfac-

MILITARY TRANSFERS.

An Order That Settles What Promised

to Be a Prolonged Controversy.

An order was issued at the War Depart-

ment today transferring Lieut. Col. Guy V. Henry from the fifth cavalry to the third

cavalry, and transferring Lieut. Col. Sam'l

M. Whiteside from the third cavalry to the

fifth cavalry. These transfers settle what promised to be a prolonged controversy.

According to former orders, Col. Henry

will have command of the post at Jefferson

barracks, St. Louis, in the absence of Col.

A. G. Mills of the third cavalry on de-

tached service. Col. Whiteside is relieved

from further duty at Jefferson barracks and is ordered to report to the commanding general, department of Texas, for assignment to a station. Col. Wade is in command of the fifth cavalry. The change obviates the situation of having two officers of the same rank at the same post with the command in the hands of an officer attached to a regiment attached to a very text.

tached to a regiment attached to another

A SALE ON SEVENTH STREET

Valuable Business Property Pur

chased by Mr. Isador Saks.

Mr. Samuel Bieber has sold for Mr. Chas

Baum the property at No. 316 7th street

to Mr. Isador Saks for \$58,000. The build-

ing adjoins the National Bank of the Pe

public, and is occupied by the Bon Marche.

tt covers the whole lot, which is 28 feet front by 100 feet deep, and is four stories high, without a cellar.

Mr. Saks bought the property as a personal investment, entirely separate from the affairs of the firm of Saks & Co.

military department.

the medical department of the army for

of the previous decade.

vear was \$71.745

there has been no arrangement, under-

SENATE

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1895-TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

Time and Method of Appeal-The

Court's Decision Confirmed in

All Particulars.

The formal decree in the Potomac flats

ase was signed in the Court in General

Term (Chief Justice Bingham and Jus

tices Hagner and McComas) this afternoon

The decree conforms to the decision of the court rendered on the 7th instant, as re-

ported in The Star at the time, and con-

firms the title of the United States, abso-

lutely, to all the lands and waters in con-

troversy, in the Potomac flats and along

the river front, from about Easby's Point

to the arsenal grounds. Owners in certain

lots in squares 63, 89, 129 and 148, between

17th and 27th streets, are declared to be

extension of the river front improvements.

entitled to be indemnified because of the

extension of the river front improvements. But the court finds that there exists some doubt as to the titles of the various lot owners, and, for the purpose of establishing these titles, the court directs that testimony shall be taken before Examiner Albert Harper. Testimony is also directed to be taken, that the question of damages may be determined. The claimants are given fifteen days in which to submit their testimony, the government to have ten days for the introduction of its testimony, and then the claimants are to have five days for rebuttal.

for rebuttal.

for rebuttal.

All the testimony is to be concluded by the 20th of next month, and on the 21st of next month the court will meet to consider that testimony.

The court fixed the amount of the appeal bends at \$500 each, and Attorneys Nathaniel Wilson, Geo. E. Hamilton, T. A. Lambert, John Selden, O. D. Barrett, J. T. Cull, Gordon & Gordon and B. S. Minor gave formal notice of an appeal on behalf of their respective clients.

It is understood that an appeal will be roted by all of the fifty-odd claimants, the appeal being direct to the United States Supreme Court.

MARCHING THROUGH GEORGIA.

The War Song Sung by Veterans in the White House.

The commandery-in-chief of the Loyal

Legion, about forty strong, headed by

Commander-in-chief John Gibbon, and

numbering in this small list a remarkable

proportion of men who have distinguished

themselves in the field and on the sea, called at the White House today, and were

given a special reception by the President.

given a special reception by the President. The members were introduced to the President by Gen. Gibbon and Maj. Huxford, and to each he gave a cordial greeting. There was a striking scene when, after the introductions, Gen. Gibbon called out, "Huxford, strike up a song," and the old veterans joined heartily in the chorus of "Marching Through Georgia."

It is understood that the selection of this old battle song was regarded as especially appropriate in view of the President's coming visit to the country the victorious march through which inspired its ringing words.

SETTLERS ON INDIAN LANDS.

Capt. Beck Reports His Action Since Judge Shirns' Decision.

The Indian office has received from Capt

rangements with the legal lessees to re

main upon the land, which was what he (Beck) anticipated. Trouble was had with W. S. Garrett and J. F. Myers of the Flour-

W. S. Garrett and J. F. Myers of the Figur-noy Company, who drove off the Indian po-lice. Capt. Beck sent out another detach-ment to take and hold the land and arres

any person who resisted. Myers and Gar-rett were arrested, and are now held in \$500 each. He says that there are six counts against them, and if prosecuted he thinks it will be serious for them. This,

Capt. Beck thinks, is Myers' last stand. He has heard that J. S. Lemmon, the head

of the Flournoy Company, will fight no longer. He says an early decision of the case now pending in the Supreme Court will settle everything.

BECOMES AN ARCHBISHOP

The Holy Pallium Conferred Upon

Bishop Chapelle. SANTA FE, N. M., October 17.—The sol-

emn ceremonies of conferring the holy pal-

lium upon Archbishop P. L. Chapelle, in

the cathedral which will be dedicated to-

morrow, took place this afternoon in the

presence of a vast audience. Cardinal Gib-

Other distinguished prelates in attend-

DENVER, Col., October 17.-A special to

DENVER, Col., October 17.—A special to the Republican from Santa Fe says: There were 5,009 people to welcome Cardinal Gibbons and party. They had been met down the road by Governor Thornton, Mayor Eastly and Archbishop Chapelle. A procession was formed, and they were escorted to the archbishop's residence by thousands of people. Cardinal Gibbons will officiate tomorrow at the dedication of the cathedral

Personal Mention.

Assistant Secretary Curtis has returned

to Washington from a short visit to Ashe-

Pay Director Caspar Schenck of the navv

Representative Robert W. Taylor of Ohio

has leased the residence, 1363 Roanoke street, Columbia Heights. Chief Engineer Charles H. Loring and Jackson McElwell of the navy are in the

tity on leave. Lieut. W. G. Hannum of the navy is in

Rev. Dr. Elliott of the Church of the Ascension has returned to the city.

Col. Charles G. Sawtelle of the quartermaster's department is at the Shoreham.

Col. John E. Summers of the pay corps is

at the Oxford.

Col. H. E. Queen of the Chesapeake and Obio road is on a visit to the city.

John B. Sleman, jr., who has been confired to his home for a couple of weeks by illness, is so far recovered as to be able to be out again and attend to his duties.

"Pigman (commanding the Bennington at

is in the city on official business.

THE TWO POSITIONS

This Country and Great Britain as to the Venezuelan Boundary.

INSTRUCTIONS SENT TO MR. BAYARD

The Probable Character of Lord Salisbury's Answer.

MONROE DOCTRINE INVOLVED

The Associated Press dispatch from London this morning is fully confirmatory of the statement made in The Star some weeks ago, and repeated several times since in The Star and in other papers, that Ambassador Bayard has been instructed to represent to the British government the attitude of the United States toward any foreign encroachment upon American soil and to suggest a speedy settlement of the boundary dispute with Venezuela.

On the 27th of August, shortly after the letter to Mr. Bayard was written, The the Senate under existing conditions, but Star stated, with authority, that "it is as a matter of fact they cannot avoid the understood that Mr. Bayard, the American representative in England, has been instructed to make a strong presentation of the attitude of this country with relation to the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. Great Britain, it Britain and Venezuela. Great Britain, it is said, is to be given, or already has been given, to understand that this country looks with disfavor upon any encroachment upon Venezuelan territory, and it is the feeling of the President that the dispute should be spædily submitted to arbitration." The dispatches from London fully confirm this and subsequent statements in The Star on the subject, and state, as is understood here to be the case, that no reply has been made by Lord Salisbury.

Not Impatient for a Reply.

As yet there has nothing developed in the case to render the State Department at Washington impatient for a reply. It is a grave question, and a hasty answer is not desired. It is expected, however, that the reply will be made before Congress meets, and it should be received before the m.:ddle of November. The editorial declaration of the London Times, uttered simultaneously with the semi-official acknowledgment that the letter from Secretary Oliney has been presented to Lord Salisbury, is regarded here as significant, indicating the character of the reply which Lord Salisbury will submit. It is regarded as indicating that Great Britain will dismiss the question of force of the Monroe doctrine with a statement that it is not involved, and, therefore, will not be discussed, and will proceed to maintain that there is no attempt being made to acquire new territory in America, but merely to hold what is already British territory. The territory beyond the Schomburgh line which is in dispute she is willing to arbitrate upon, as has already been indicated. Lord Salisbury, it is thought, may go further than this in his reply to Mr. Bayard, and agree to submit to arbitration in addition to the question of whether there is anything to arbitrate upon within the Schomburgh line. This is the sort of proposition that was considered in connection with the Bering sea arbitration, which was disastrous to the United States. There is, in fact, a story here that such a proposition has already been agreed on between Venezuela and Great Britain, through the intercessions of Mr. Bayard, and that Mr. Cleveiand will so announce to Congress.

Not Countenance Such an Agreement. edgment that the letter from Secretary Not Countenance Such an Agreement.

It is entirely improbable that the President and Mr. Olney would give countenance to such an agreement, unless their position as set forth in the letter to Mr. Bayard was no more than a pretense and they are glad of any means of avoiding the logical consequence. The position of Venezuela and of this government is that the British territory is fully laid out in the earlier maps which do not include the disputed territory, and that the Dutch claimed no more. did the English until long after the

acquired British Guiana.

A proposition to simply ask arbiters whether there is anything to arbitrate is equivalent to having an arbitration upon the Monroe doctrine. This country could not, of course, agree to submit the Monroe doctrine. not, of course, agree to submit the Monroe doctrine to arbitration any more than it could submit the doctrine of protection to foreign arbitration. There is not a government off the continent of America which would be qualified to try the case. It is believed that Lord Salisbury is adroitly trying to get Mr. Bayard into a trap.

The Two Positions.

What England was given to understand, in diplomatic language, was that the United States would not acknowledge her jurisdiction over the disputed territory, which we believe to belong to Venezuela, unless it were decided by arbitration that it was properly a part of the British pos-sessions acquired from the Dutch. What England is willing to submit to arbitration is the question whether we have the right to insist upon her title being proved—in other words, whether the Monroe doctrine is valid. Diplomats' Attention Attracted.

The evidently inspired comment of the leading British newspapers upon this letter has attracted serious attention among the diplomatic body here, and they see in it a good deal of significance and possibly a threat of grave complications to follow The statement that is held to be of par ticular significance is that the British government regards the views set forth in Secretary Oiney's letter as so important that a long time must be taken for its consideration. As there is nothing new, to Great Britain especially, in an enunciation in a mild form of the Monroe doctrine, it is assumed here that the only purpose of de-laying a response which the terms of the letter indicated would be gratefully received if sent promptly, is to afford the British government an opportunity to consult with some of the other great European powers upon this subject. Most of these powers are concerned in the fortunes of American some of the other great European powers upon this subject. Most of these powers are concerned in the fortunes of American states, some directly and in a measure lik Great Britain, as in the case of France Spain with their colonial possessions, and others through heavy investments of their citizens in the securities and concessions.

Result of the Doctrine Laid Down. The doctrine laid down by Secretary Olney, if carried to its logical conclusion, would probably estop any interference by force on the part of a European power in the affairs of an American republic, and also as in the case of Venezuela, which may find a parallel in the case of the boundary dispute between France and Brazil, prevent any of these European nations from extending their colonial possessions in this hemisphere. Therefore, it is believed by some diplomats here to be within the range of possibility that Great Britain may have in contemplation a writer Britain may have in contemplation a union with some of the other European powers in a joint refusal to accept the doctrine laid down by Monroe. Such a combination could be viewed with the gravest concern by the United States.

Capt. Hobbs' New Duties.

Capt. Frank E. Hobbs, ordnance department, has been detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to test range and position fenders.

REORGANIZATION JAMES CREEK CANAL

Senator Proctor Thinks It a Necessary The Commissioners Planning to Re-Thing for the Republicans. deem Its Character.

TO BUILD A GREAT INTERCEPTING SEWEP

Congress to Be Asked for Money for the Work.

AN IMPORTANT PROJECT

There is every prospect that the James Creek canal, with its foul, disease-breeding contents, will be purified, and cease to be menace both to the lives and health of he people.

The Commissioners propose to do all in heir power to remedy matters, and a determined effort will be made at the next session of Congress to get an appropriation sufficient to carry out a project that will solve the question for some time to come. Each year since 1890, when the board of sanitary engineers made its re-port upon the sewerage of the District, the the Senate under existing conditions, but as a matter of fact they cannot avoid the consequences of their plurality. The plurality of the Senate, for that matter, practically carries control of the Senate with it. Control of the Senate, of course, would give to the republicans the power to initiate legislation, which would be an advantage. I do not think that the question of patronage is likely at all to enter into this matter. There certainly has been no indication of any contest upon the part of the republican Senators on that question. I have heard nothing of any of the rivalries of that kind which are spoken of in the newspapers. There certainly is nothing in the suggestian that there will be an attempt, if the republicans shall reorganize the Senate, to depose Senator Morrill from the chairmanship of the committee on finance. He is the senior republicans of that committee, and if the republicans should regain control of the Senate he would undoubtedly be given the chairmanship, which he held at the time the republicans lost the Senate. Commissioners have been able to secure from Congress a little help in the matter of carrying out the project of that board. So the Commissioners feel certain that this year a good appropriation will be secured to commence this important work. For some time past the engineer department has been hard at work devising some scheme whereby the sewage which now flows into the James Creek canal through the Tiber Creek sewer could be diverted, and the canal kept uncontaminated. Capt. Beach, who has the direct supervision of the sewerage system of the city, has been especially active in this work, and the Engineer Commissioner has given the subject his personal attention. They believe that the next most important step in the matter of improving the sewerage system of Washington is to build an intercepting sewer which will divert all sewage from the James Creek canal and leave that an onen waterway, entirely free from pollution by sewage.

While the Commissioners propose to make a struggle to have all their estimates turned into appropriations, they will concentrate their efforts it is said in get. of carrying out the project of that board.

make a struggle to have all their estimates turned into appropriations, they will concentrate their efforts, it is said, in getting an appropriation for this Tiber Creek sewer. In the estimates for this sewer the Engineer Commissioner has asked for an appropriation of \$100,000, with authority to enter into a contract for building the entire sewer at a cost not exceeding \$483,500.

secure such a majority. The only way in which the democrats could secure the control of the Senate would be by combining with all of the populists. That seems to me altogether impracticable. It does not appear to me to be possible that the populists as a body will co-operate with either party. This is only an assumption on my part. I have no information as to the probable action of the parties as a whole or as to any one of them. Nor do I know what attitude Senators Jones and Stewart of Nevada will take, both of whom claim to be populists. There have been recent reports that Senator Jones has abandoned his relations to the pepulists and is likely to return to the 16-publicans. I do not know how that may be or how accurate those reports are. As for Senator Stewart, I do not imagine that he is so embittered on account of the silver controversies that he will act, as a rule, with the democrats rather than with the republicans. The Plans Made. According to the plans, this interceptor will commence at the corner of C and ist streets northwest, where it will intercept thave no information as to the probable action of the parties as a whole or as to any one of them. Nor do I know what attitude Senators Jones and Stewart of Nevada will take, both of whom claim to be populists. There have been recent reports that Senator Jones has abandoned his relations to the populists and is likely to return to the republicans. I do not know how that may be or how accurate those reports are. As for Senator Stewart, I do not imagine that he is so emblitered on account of the silver controversies that he will act, as a rule, with the democrats rather than with the republicans. He is, of course, an intense silver man and is the mainstay of the silver party. But on all questions aside from those which relate to silver Senator Stewart, I should say, is an earnest republican. He is certainly opposed at heart and by his record to most of the things for which the democrats stand, except as regards silver."

Streets northwest, where it will intercept which it is possible to receive the storm water for the purpose of delivering it by gravity to the Eastern branch. Its course will then be through C and Arthur streets to about the line of Arthur street to about the line of Arthur street to about the line of the southern side of the Capitol grounds, thence to about the line of the southern side of the Capitol grounds, thence through the Capitol grounds, thence to about the line of Arthur streets to about the line of the southern side of the Capitol grounds, thence to about the line of the southern side of the Capitol grounds, thence to about the line of the southern side of the Capitol grounds, thence to about the line of the southern side of the Capitol grounds, thence to about the line of the capitol grounds, thence to the Capit the old Tiber sewer at the lowest point at

the liber creek and New Jersey avenue in-terceptor will discharge its dry-weather flow into the B street and New Jersey ave-nue trunk sewer through a connecting pipe, which will be provided with a positive gate and with an automatic gate for cutting off or regulating the flow.

A Fourteen-Foot Sewer. The Tiber creek and New Jersey avenue interceptor will have a uniform diameter of fourteen feet down to the connecting pipe, where the level of the invert will be nearly ten feet below datum. From this point to ten feet below datum. From this point to the tide gate at the bank of the Eastern branch the section of the sewer will be modified by increasing its width and raising the invert so as to bring its contents to the tide gate chamber as nearly opposite the tide gates as possible. The gates to be accessible should not extend very far below low tide, and it would be of little advantage to extend them more than a foot above high tide, because the water flowing from the sewer would not rise to fill them. As the height of the gate is thus limited to six or seven feet, and the width of each gate is also limited by practicable considerations, it will be necessary, in order to The character of the personnel of the hospital corps is improved. Great care is taken to investigate the character and pre-

six or seven feet, and the width of each gate is also limited by practicable considerations, it will be necessary, in order to provide for the efflux, without excessive velocity of the maximum amount of storm water which this sever can bring, to have several gates side by side. The suggested plan for this section of the sewer is to change just beyond the point of interception by a bell mouth from the fourteenfoot sewer to twin sewers, each twelve feet wide and ten feet high, having their inverts slightly curved and higher than that of the fourteenfoot sewer.

These sewers would rise gradually to the gate chamber and would again widen before reaching it. On the opposite side of the chamber from the sewers eight double sets of tide gates are to be placed side by side in the bays 4.5 feet wide. The outerend of these bays to be provided with grooves, in which stop-planks or a wooden gate can be placed whenever it becomes necessary to repair the tide gates. This interceptor will have sufficient capacity to discharge the entire water of a rainfall of 1.16 inches per hour from its dralnage area of 1.149 acres. The total length of the interceptor will be 8,584 feet and the total cost \$483,500.

This is, generally speaking, the plan that

cost \$483,500.

This is, generally speaking, the plan that will be followed, although there may be some deviations. For instance, it is proposed instead of closing up the James Creek canal to leave it open as a water Creek canal to leave it open as a water way for commerce, and build upon each side a dyke to prevent it from overflowing. An arrangement will also be made whereby the sto m water from the intercepting sewer can be turned into the canal and flush it out when deemed necessary.

A POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL.

A New London Committee Urges Its Establishment in This City. Some time ago Passed Assistant Enineer F. C. Bieg delivered an address before the American Society of Naval Engineers, in which he took strong ground in favor of the establishment of a naval experimental station and engineers' school. He pointed out the large economies that might be effected in naval construction by thorough scientific and practical experiment, and the benefit that the naval service would derive through the post-graduate instruction of young engineer officers. He suggested that the naval station at New London, Conn., at present not much used, would afford an excellent location for the

would afford an excellent location for the new school.

The New London people took up this suggestion with unanimity, and at a called meeting of the board of trade a committee was appointed, which called upon Secretary Herbert today by appointment to further the project. Among the members of the delegation were Mayor Jas. P. Johnston, Elisha B. Daboll, president of the board of trade; Postmaster Mahan, ex-Mayor Geo. F. Tenkey, Col. A. C. Tyler and Alderman C. S. Darrow. They set out at length the advantages of the New London station, equipped, as it is, with buildings and wharves now unsued, its deep water front, railroad facilities and good climate. The Secretary heard them with interest, and promised to give the subject his personal attention.

THE POPE'S LETTER CARLISLE'S POSITION

That Published This Morning Was an Entire "Fake."

Dr. Rooker Says There Was Absolutely Not One Word of Truth in the Story.

Monsignor Satolli and the officials of the papal delegation here were astonished to e today in a morning paper the alleged text of a letter from Pope Leo, felicitating the American church and commending the success of Monsigner Satolli's mission.

Dr. Rooker, secretary to the delegate, stated to a Star reporter that the publica ion was a "fake" from beginning to end "There is," he said, "not one word of truth in the story. The letter is made up without any foundation whatever. There is not a shadow even upon what it could be based. No such letter has been received by any one."

In presenting the alleged text of the let-In presenting the alleged text of the letter the writer has attempted to adopt the usual dignified and formal phraseology of letters coming from the pope. It begins with the usual greeting and apostolic benediction. The pope is made to speak as "we," which is his usual custom. It closes with the signature "Leo XIII, pontiff, given at Rome in the eighteenth year of our pontificate."

The only letter received from the pope was given yesterday in Associated Press dispatches from Philadelphia, and which was published in The Star. The letter condemned congresses of religion, such as that held at the world's fair at Chicago. Such a declaration from the pope was one of the most important utterances on American affairs in recent years. It was received by

the most important utterances on American affairs in recent years. It was received by Monsignor Satolli about the time of the recent assembling here of the Catholic archbishops, and a copy was furnished each of them. But the manufactured pope's letter does not contain the essential feature of the real letter—the condemnation of congresses of religion—but attaches the pope's gresses of religion—but attaches the pope's signature to a document which is pronounced a "fake" at the papal delegation. This letter had no resemblance to the "fake" letter.

EX-CONSUL WALLER.

Counsellor Kennedy of the Waller case is of the opinion that the turn which the course of military affairs has taken in Madagascar in favor of the French will

not unfavorably affect the financial interests of the ex-consul in that island. He holds that the ownership of the land con-ceded to Mr. Waller by the Hova government is a question entirely separate from that of his guilt or innocence of the charge of alding and abetting the Hovas in their war with the French. He bases

in their war with the French. He bases this opinion upon the fact that the grant was made previous to the French conquest, and says that while France at the time questioned the right of the Hovas to make the concession, the government of the United States had not conceded France's right to interfere in the management of the internal affairs of Madagascar.

When France assumpes an indisputed protectorate in the island, as it is presumed she will in view of the recent success of her arms in that quarter, she will find that various grants have been made to citizens of other countries, notably of England and Germany, and it is supposed that the Waller grant will be put on the same basis as those. No intimation has so far been received here as to the light thrown upon the imprisonment of Waller by the record of his trial, which is now in the hands of Ambassador Eustis. It is believed by Waller's friends that even if it should be made by this record to appear believed by Waller's friends that even if t should be made by this record to appear that the court in which he was tried had jurisdiction and the charges were not with-out foundation, the French government will be induced to grant the prisoner's re-lease as an act of international comity, but the ex-consul's friends will demand a very thorough scrutiny of the papers be-fore allowing the request to be made on this ground.

CHINESE RAILROADS.

Difficulties in Overcoming the Super stition of the Natives.

A most interesting report upon Chines railroads is furnished to the State Department by United States Consul Read at Tien Tsin. He tells of the difficulties that were encountered by the young English engineer who ran the first locomotive in overcoming the superstitious repugnance of the natives and the government to the "rocket dragon." as his home-made loca motive was called, and of the engineering features of the road from Tien Tsin to Shan hai-kwan, and gives the following incident

hai-kwan, and gives the following incident of the first trip by steam of the celebrated old vicercy, Li Hung Chang:

"As director general of the road he was given a special car. This was furnished with elaborate chairs, lounges, tables, etc., upholstered in silk and satin. Li on his first trip was profuse in his expressions of admiration. Upon his return to Tien Tsin his satisfaction had reached such a point that he ordered all the furniture, hangings, etc., to be removed to his vamen (maisce) etc., to be removed to his vamen (palace To the disappointment of the great viceroy, the special feature of the car—the luxurious bed—was left behind, as it had been built into the car. The directors learned a lesson, and the viceroy's new private car has furniture that cannot be removed."

AMICABLY ADJUSTED.

Consul General Williams Will Perform Diplomatic Functions. The controversy between the United States and Spanish governments over the performance of diplomatic functions by

Consul General Williams at Havana is reported to have been amicably settled, and Mr. Williams will be permitted to continue to act in that capacity whenever occasion to act in that capacity whenever occasion requires. This is in accordance with the request of the United States government. It is understood that Secretary Olney has been informed that the governor general at Havara acted entirely under a misapprehension of his instructions when he notified the United States consul general that he would be recognized hereafter only for the transaction of consular and commercial business. It thus appears that another cause of friction between the two governments has been satisfactorily adjusted.

RECEPTION TO GENERAL MILES.

A Brilliant Event Expected at the Army and Navy Olub. The reception to be given to Gen. Nelson A. Miles tonight by the Army and Navy Club is expected to be a memorable event both in point of brilliancy and the dis tinguished character of the assemblage. A large number of invitations have been issued, and 9 o'clock is the hour named for the reception to begin,

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to report any irregularity in the delivery of The Star and also any failure on the part of the carrier to ring the door bell.

A proper service can only be maintained through the courtesy of subscribers in reporting shortcomings.

Why He Will Not Again Speak in

Kentucky.

ONE OF HIS FRIENDS TALKS FREELY He Thinks Blackburn Will Be

Beaten for the Senate.

WILL TRY FOR THE HOUSE

During Senator Blackburn's recent visit o Washington he said to a representative of The Star that Secretary Carlisle would not reappear on the Kentucky stump dur ing the present campaign, and that the Secretary knew the reason why. The remark occasioned a good deal of comment, and was construed to mean that Mr. Carlisle had in reality abandoned the state to the free coinage wing of the party. Mr. Carlisle made no reply to the taunt, and it is understood will make none. From a source altogether friendly to him, however, it is now learned what the Secretary's side of the matter is. Said one of his friends to-

Has Abandoned Nothing.

"Mr. Carlisle has abandoned nothing. He went into the state last spring, presented his financial views, and the convention of his party ratified them by a vote of over his party ratified them by a vote or over two to one. It was an entirely open and honorable transaction, and the party stands committed by the deliverance. The subsequent complications are not of his working. He is responsible neither for Gen. Hardin's repudiation of the party's platform, nor for the repudiation of Gen. Hardin by certain sound money democrats. He can afford to stand just where he is. How could he mend matters by returning to the stump? His views are well known. "He has no new ones to present. I don't pretend to interpret Mr. Blackburn's feelings. He may not desire Mr. Carlisle's reappearance at home, but some of the silver men would hail it with satisfaction. They are very uneasy about Gen. Hardin, and if Mr. Carlisle should return to the stump now, and yet, notwithstanding, Gen. Hardin should be beaten, they would at once charge the disaster up to the Secretary. They would assert that but for his participation in the campaign the democratic ticket would have won. Why should Mr. Carlisle take this risk? If his advice had prevailed, Gen. Hardin's election would not today be enveloped in any doubt whatever. The normal democratic majority would be more than guaranteed." two to one. It was an entirely open and

Blackburn Not Safe.

"Do you think that Mr. Blackburn is safe? "I do not. His expression of confidence is political. He is a candidate. He must be confident in all public expressions. But he will be beaten. His re-election to the Senate cannot be accomplished. It would cost the state her proper place in the sound money column. The sliver question applies to the senatorship directly. What sort of reputation would it give Kentucky to elect a free sliver man to the Senate in January and then appear in the democratic national convention in June with instructions for sound money? Kentucky is for sound money, and will so record herself next year." will be beaten. His re-election to the Sen-

Will Try for the House. "If Mr. Blackburn is beaten for a return

"No, indeed. You'll see he'll try for the House again from his old district. And his entrance into that race will add materially to its interest. W. C. Owen, who ran last year, and whose seat is in contest, will stand for renomination. Col. Breckinridge will probably oppose him. Then Blackburn. That will make the welkin ring. All three That will make the welkin ring. All three are capital stumpers, and aggressive by nature. It so happens, too, that they don't like one another. Imagine the situation in a district of people accustomed to ringing canvasses with those three men contending for supremacy! It will be very difficult to pick the winner. No, it is quite impossible to think of Mr. Biackburn out of polisible to think of Mr. Blackburn out of poli-tics. He has spent many years in office, and I fancy the storm and stress of public business must have become almost life it-self to him. He is a lawyer, it is true, but he has no practice, owing to his stronger taste for politics. A return to the bar at his time of life is seldom relished by a man of his temperament, and is as seldom suc-

THE SUGAR BOUNTY CASES.

Secretary Carlisle to Give Mr. Man derson a Hearing.

Ex-Senator Manderson of Nebraska will e given a hearing by Secretary Carlisle or the question raised by him in the sugar pounty cases as to the jurisdiction of the controller of the treasury. After Controler Bowler's decision to send the cases to he Court of Claims, Secretary Carlisle promised the sugar men that he would near them, if they desired it, on this question. Last night the Secretary telegraphe ex-Senator Manderson, rotifying him that he Court of Claims will meet on the 28th of this month, and unless the question as to the controller's jurisdiction was raised be fore that time he would send the claims to the court. This morning the Secretary re-ceived a reply from Mr. Manderson, renew ing his request for a hearing, and asking that the time for the hearing be fixed for some date before November 10. In his tele some date before Nevember 10. In his telegram Mr. Manderson declares that the controller neither had jurisdiction nor the right to send the cases to the Court of Claims without the consent of the claimants. "I regard the position of the claimants as unassailable," said the telegram. Although Secretary Carlisle will grant the hearing the general impression at the Although Secretary Carlisle will grant the hearing, the general impression at the Treasury Department is that it will be unavailing, as the Secretary is reported to have told representatives of the sugar people some time ago that he would stand by the decision of the controller. There is an intimation that Secretary Carlisle forced the issue at this time in order to get the matter into court before Congress convened, as it was believed that the sugar man hoved to keep it out of court until an vened, as it was believed that the sugar men hoped to keep it out of court until an effort could be made in Congress again to pass the appropriation, coupled with a pro-vision making it mandatory on the Secre-tary to pay it forthwith.

THE TAX TOO GREAT.

Why the Steamer Running to Blue fields Was Withdrawn. United States Consul O'Hara at Greytown

as transmitted to the State Department eport from United States Consular Agent Seat, at Bluefields, telling why the Morgan line steamers have been withdrawn from service between Bluefields and the United The Nicaraguan government imocsed a tax of 3 cents per bunch on all hananas exported, and, consequently, collected \$30,000 last season on this account. This tion to most onerous narroor dues and re-strictions, a burden too great to be borne and withdrew their vessels from a port which it had done so much to build up. There was an unconfirmed report at Blue-fields that the Nicaraguan government had

POTOMAC FLATS CASES HUNDREDS ARE DEAD Formal Decree Signed by the Judges To-

Four Hundred Lives Lost in Recent Armenian Riots.

Look on page 8 for the tenth installment of "When

the War Was Over."

\$500 for the correct solution of the mystery by a

woman reader.

RUSSIAN BOAT GOES TO TREBIZOND

The Appeal of the Sultan in

DEATH OF IZZET EFFENDI

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 17.-According to the latest information received here from Trebizond, Armenia, 400 persons were killed during the recent rioting there. The grand vizier, Kiamil Pasha, has issued an order holding the governor of Trebizond re-sponsible for all loss of life hereafter, through political or religious disturbances. The appeal of the sultan to the Russian ambassador to cause the recall of the order for a Russian gunboat to go to Trebizond has proved futile. French and Russian

steamers are taking numbers of Armenian refugees from Trebizond. The report of a rlot at Akhissar, in the villatet of Adin, on the Anatolian railway, during which fifty Armenians were killed on October 9, a market day, by a Moslem mob, is confirmed. The Turks picked a quarrel with the unarmed Armenians, and the former, being armed with revolvers and knives, looted the market and massacred the helpless Christians, afterward throwing

knives, looted the market and massacred the helpless Christians, afterward throwing their bodies into the wells. Twenty bodies have already been recovered from the wells and have been interred in the presence of the Armenian bishop of Ismid.

Reports received here from various districts of Anatolia say that the Armenians have been deprived of their weapons, and that the latter have been given to Mussulmans. In addition, in the district of Kharput, quantities of arms have been distributed to the Turks.

When the Vali of Kharput was questioned on the subject he said that if the Armenians remained quiet no harm would come to them.

Izzet Effendl, the celebrated Turkish lawyer, who was arrested recently, charged with being the author of the placards in favor of the Armenians which were posted in Stamboul some time previous to his being taken into custody, has, acording to the official announcement, died in the Yiliis prison, where he was confined while awaiting trial.

prison, where he was confined while awaiting trial.

Some of the Armenians who reopened their stores, thus disobeying the orders of the Armenian committee, have been fined, and three merchants, it is asserted, have been compelled by threats to pay this committee between 300 and 400 Turkish pounds each. The matter was brought to the attention of the Turkish authorities, and, as a result, several members of the Armenian committee who took part in forcing the Armenians to close their stores have been arrested.

TWO NEW BISHOPS CHOSEN. The Sees of Kloto and Alaska Filled at Minnenpolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., October 17 .- Unler the rules of the house of deputies of the triennial Episcopalian convention, resolu-tions offered after the twelfth day of the Beck, agent at the Omaha and Winnebago reservation, a report of his action since the session cannot be admitted, save by a twodecision of Judge Shiras against the Flourthirds vote. noy Company. Capt. Beck ejected sixteen

This rule was responsible today for the shutting out of two resolutions. One co from Rev. Charles L. Mallory of Milwaukes ard provided for the building in churches of fonts large enough for the dipping of infants and adults in the rite of baptism. The other came from Rev. Dr. Prall of Detroit, and called for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the state of religion in the United States, especially the alienation of the masses and the breach between capital and labor. The provision forbidding the binding of the prayer book and the hymnal together

was rescinded.

A message from the house of bishops, anrouncing that it had declared against the
erection of a missionary district in western
North Carolina and in favor of the erection of a diocese out of the missionary district of northern Texas, was referred to the

trict of northern Texas, was referred to the proper committee.

It developed that the sudden change of front on the part of the house of bishops in voting to name a missionary bishop of Alaska was due to the personal guarantee of the new bishop's salary for three years by Bishop Potter of New York. This guarantee is understood to have been given by J. Pierpont Morgan.

The house of bishops this morning began balloting for bishops to preside over the new missionary jurisdictions. Rev. J. M. Francis was elected on the first ballot bishop of Kloto, Japan. He is a missionary, now resident in that country.

Rev. Peter J. Rowe of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., was named bishop of Alaska on the first ballot.

Other distinguished prelates in attendance, some of whom participated in the exercises, were Most Rev. J. B. Salpsointe, titular archbishop of Tomi; Archbishop Kain of St. Louis, Bishop Donahue of Wheeling, W. Va.; Bishop Hennessy of Wichita, Kan.; Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco, and Bishop Bourgade of Arizona, and many others of note.

At 10 o'clock the archbishop gave a dinner to the visiting prelates, territorial and federal officers, judges of the United States land court, and territorial supreme court, and jn the evening a public reception will be given at the archbishop's residence in honor of the cardinal.

SHOT BY HER CRAZY HUSBAND. Tragedy in a Philadelphia Home Early This Morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 17 .- John H. Bowen, aged fifty-five years, who for several years has been a clerk in the mercantile appraiser's office, shot his wife, at-tempted to shoot his son, and then committed suicide at an early hour this morning at their home, 3803 Lancaster avenue. Mr. Bowen had been ill for some time

with brain trouble, and his wife frequently told the neighbors she feared violence at her husband's hands. Last night Bowen would not go to bed, but lay around on a couch in the back room on the first floor. About 1:30 o'clock he went upstairs to his wife's room. The gas was turned low and Bowen turned it up.

Bowen turned it up.

The sudden flood of light aroused his wife, and she saw her husband standing over her with a revolver aimed at her head. The woman screamed just as the insane man's finger touched the trigger, and she fell back upon the pillow with a bullet in her right temple. Her son Joseph, aged twenty years, hearing the shot, rushed to his mother's room and grappled with the maniacal father. The latter still held the smoking weapon in his grasp and did his utmost to murder the boy. Folled in the attempt on his son's life, he turned the revolver to his right temple and fired. He fell dead just as his son started toward him to prevent the suicide.

Mrs. Bowen was taken to a hospital, where the physicians say there is but a slight chance for her recovery.

Bowen was undoubtedly insane when the shooting occurred.

ST. PAUL'S FIRST TRIP.

Ineventful Voyage of the New Ameri-

SOUTHAMPTON, October 17 .- The new American line steamship St. Paul completed an uneventful maiden trip across the Atlantic this morning. She was docked here at 8:10 a.m. and reports having encountered heavy head winds and fog dur-

countered neavy nead winds and 10g dur-ing the voyage.

Her daily runs were: To noon of October 10, 394 knots: October 11, 382; October 12, 409; October 13, 412; October 14, 439; Octo-ber 15, 324; October 16, 339; total, 2,759, and this, reckoning about 300 miles after noon yesterday, will bring the total up to about 3,000 knots.

be out again and attend to his duties.

Mr. Henry C. Stewart, jr., has returned to
Washington after an extended trip in Europe. He was for some time at Carlsbad
and spent the remainder of the summer
and early fall traveling through the continent and Great Britain. fruit is the principal staple export, and the Cholera Epidemic Ended. steamship company found the tax, in addi-Admiral Beardslee has telegraphed the Navy Department as follows, from Port ion to most onerous harbor dues and re-

ville, N. C.

Hawaii) reports, under date of October 2, that the health of the crew is excellent. The epidemic is ended. Eighty-seven cases and sixty-two deaths ashore. Olympia at Labuine." conferred upon a company of native Nica-raguans the sole right to export bananas rithout payment of the tax.